

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Rebel Advance—Sharp Repulse at Fayetteville—The Previous Situation—Our Forces Fall Back in the South-East—Re-enforcements en Route—A Fight on Monday—Gen. Grant, etc., etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

St. Louis, April 21, 1863.

An advance of the Rebels into this State, in considerable force, is reported simultaneously with an attack on our outpost at Fayetteville in the south-west. The coincidence in time, and the manner in which the Rebels have concealed their intentions, clearly point to a change in Rebel commanders in Arkansas. Instead of the heavy, slow and unpopular West Pointer, Gen. Holmes, our Generals now are required to deal with Gen. Sterling Price, one of the ablest officers in the Confederate ranks. He has shown considerable tact already in trying to capture our advance in the south-east and south-west at almost the same moment. But luckily both efforts have been foiled. The attack on Fayetteville, Ark., is point of time, occurred first. Gen. E. C. Caldwell, formerly Colonel of an Arkansas regiment in the Rebel service, whom Hindman denounced in one of the editorials captured at Van Buren, by Gen. Blunt, as a drunkard and an incompetent officer, this same General tried, by a sudden attack on the town, to capture its garrison. Our little army situated there consisted of about 2,000 men, composed as follows: 5 companies 10th Illinois Cavalry, 500 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry, 600; 2d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry (foot); 300 artillerists and cavalrymen; 100 the麾 under command of Col. M. L. Luttrell, Harrison of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, and formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry.

The Rebels found our men prepared to give them a warm reception, and the dispatches received at headquarters indicate that the action which ensued was pretty hot while it lasted. Our men were protected by houses and redoubts thrown up as temporary works only. The only marked incident during the battle was the capture of the enemy's flank. The change was delayed for some cause, and the advancing column received the shock of the whole Rebel force. Our side lost about thirty prisoners in the charge, but the result was decisive, as the Rebels turned and fled toward the Ozarks in apparent confusion. They came from Van Buren, and probably intended a raid into Missouri after capturing the Fayetteville garrison. Their game was blotted, and they retired severely worsted. Our own was mainly in disguise.

I am rejoiced that you have inaugurated a movement so bold and commanding. Its influence will be felt throughout our extended country. It will cheer the spirit of loyalty everywhere, and will cause the gloomy and bloody genius of this miserable Rebellion to reel and quake. I am proud to acknowledge as brethren all who are for the unconditional creation of this Rebellion and the maintenance of the Union, and all who unite the return of the 34,000 Mexican troops (Government finally admits, in solemn official phrase, that number—in notorious fact it is something more—and is steadily exacting still more) most desirably. Undoubtedly, we always, that the really intended policy of the Emperor is peace, now as it always has been since the beginning of the second Empire. At first blush, and in view of the Crimean and Italian wars, this seems an absurdity. It would take more than my already overrunning limits to show that the Crimean war was only a political anticipation of what was fated to come, to which Louis Napoleon shrewdly took and held the leadership. The Italian war, it need hardly be argued now, to any ordinarily intelligent student of European history, was unwillingly entered on by the Emperor. His chief aims to-day are to bring the nations of Europe into a satisfactory, self-moderating condition, and to strengthen and enlarge the bases on which his boy's throne can rest. If possible, no war; no war in any case, but shall not be successful in its results. A war being possible, though not probable, on account of the Polish business, nothing so efficient for the avoidance of the outbreak, or for the assurance of the successful issue, as the exertion of foreign expeditions of the military forces of the Empire. But there are to-day in Rome a little over 16,000 men of the French army; in Mexico over 40,000 men; in Cochinchina more than 2,000 men; every case, a considerable force must always be left in Algeria, which to-day amounts to more than 50,000.

It is hard to rest all conjectures upon regarding the Emperor's possible future active policy, whether in European or American questions, keep in mind these ciphers; keep furthermore in mind his anxious desire to bring the national forces to the balance of income and outgo; and temporally, till the elections are past, forever in mind, as essential qualification to judgments based on anything else, his intensely engaged parties and interest to have these elections, by necessarily universal suffrage, be or seen the acceptance and sanction by the French nation of his dynamic scheme for its governance.

I am past my limits. When will the time come that I shall have room to say a word of art and literature and music in a little town talk? The intellect, and humor, and whim, of France are always busy and productive, quite irrespective of American or Polish questions. The absorbing event of the day is the choice of the many words of the Parisian, was, a fortnight ago, the reception of the pretty novelist and dramatist, M. Octave Feuillet, at the French Academy, when he came to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Scie.

Another of the Paris worlds in those days was all absorbed in the scandalous trial of Calot, his official Government manager of the Italian Opera, and an accomplice, for cheating at cards in a sort of Macbeth Barracca. Another, who "damned anything low," had been content with the company. Hardly a man that had not a *de* to his name, and more and more even of ducal or princely domineering handle to their intrinsic worthlessness. The Barracca was evidently, and is notoriously, of those whose feet take hold of the lower terminus of the primrose path. The outcome of the legal trial was that the most honored members of fashionable society and so intimately associated ordinarily with professional swindlers that it is next to impossible for a vulgar outsider like your reporter to say where such a crew would be greedy to cultivate and to claim. Englishman are snobs by birth-right; but the non-American is a volunteer *sneer*. The American snob, when he goes in for it, "goes in" with the pugnacious character to beat the world and win. I have seen and known in my foreign experience the prevalent English snob and the rare French snob. The American snob surpasses them both. He will dive deeper, stay under longer, and come out more disgustingly degraded than anything of the foreign species. In snobbery, as in all other things, one American vanity is gratified to know what we understand the world.

Death of Mr George Cornwall Lewis.

The death of this distinguished British scholar and statesman took place on the 13th of April, after a rapid illness of only three days. Sir George Cornwall Lewis was born in Radnor, Wales, Oct. 21, 1803, and was accordingly in his fifty-seventh year at the time of his death. After receiving his early education at Eton, he was graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1823, receiving the highest honors in classics, and attaining an eminent rank in mathematics. He pursued the study of law until 1831, when he was called to the bar, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. In 1833, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the Relief of the Poor, and into the State of the Church in Ireland, and in the following year was placed on the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of Malta. He was elected a Poor Law Commissioner in 1839, and in 1847 was returned to the House of Commons as member for Herefordshire. From November, 1847, to May, 1848, he was Secretary of the Board of Control from May, 1848, to July, 1850. Under Secretary for the Home Department from that time to February, 1852, Financial Secretary to the Treasury from March, 1852, to February, 1853, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in June, 1853, and still later was chosen by Lord Palmerston to fill the office of Secretary of State for War. Among the literary productions of Sir Cornwall Lewis, the most noted are "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," "Essays on the Origin and Formation of the Hellenic Languages," and "On the Influence of An-

cient Authors on the Modern Languages."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, duly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, over all the affairs of men, has, by all the efforts of its members, done its duty to him, and has done what it could do to secure that the cause of justice and freedom, and to secure the ultimate triumph of the Holy Scriptures and proofs by him, that those nations are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And whereas, It is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to conform to the will of God, and to do his will, and to make his will known to all men;

And whereas, It is the duty of all men to obey the laws, and to submit to the civil power, and to obey the civil power, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in the Holy Scriptures and proved by him, that those nations are blessed whose God is the Lord;

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